YORK, MAY 14, 1899. VOL IX.-NO. 7. NEW

Agents sending in subhow long they are to run.

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PRICE & CENTS.

With the Police and Police Magistrates in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9.-Contrary to the notions of Mayor H. P. Ford, of Piftsburg, who says: "The Socialists meet at the houses of different members in groups of 10 or 12," we of Kensington are now holding regular Saturday night open air meetings. It was at the meeting of Saturday, May 6, Front and Dauphin streets, that an attempt was made to execute the admonition of that Pittsburg capitalist flunky, expressed as follows during the strike of the Schoen mills' em-ployes when the Socialists led the strikers to a glorious victory:

"The time has come to put a stop to this, for it is going to be one of the greatest dangers of this country if not cheeked. I BELIEVE THAT FIRM AND DRASTIC METHODS SHOULD BE INSED, AND THAT WHENEVER A SOCIALIST MEETING IS HELD THE LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT SHOULD BE PROMPTLY ABRESTED." (! 1 !)

The meeting was opened a few min-utes past 8 o'clock, the Salvation Army having occupied the corner up to that time Comrade Samuel Clark, as the first speaker, he had spoken about half an hour when he was interrupted by a policeman. The following dialogue ok place: "You'll hafto stop that!"

"Why, what's the matter?"
"You'll hafto git away from here,-

This is a peacable meeting; how is it that we were never interrupted be-

You's told to stop, wasn't you?" "Yes; but by what authority?"
"Well, that's my orders, go see the

"You were ordered to stop us?"

A hasty consultation was held by the comrades present and Comrades Clark and Dress went to see the Lieutenant of the District. During this interval the sale of literature was also stopped.

The Lieutenant informed us that no such orders had been given, but that the officer had a perfect light to stop.

such orders had been given, but that the officer had a perfect right to stop us if the thoroughfare was being obstructed: We assured him that we took care to see that there was plenty of passage room for both pedestrians and vehicles. He further informed us that if he had his way, all of these meetings would be stopped. "They're a d—d nuisance, anyhow," said he, "it's all right round election time, but I see no sense in them at this time."

I see no sense in them at this time." It was pointed out to him that that sort of laguuage contemplated an in-terference with the rights of free speech and assemblage guaranteed by the laws of the land; and we informed the laws of the land; and we informed him in terms not to be mistaken that we were peaceable and law-abiding citizens, who dared to avail ourselves of all peaceable means, but if necessary would fight unto death for the maintenance of our rights.

The Lieutenant further volunteered the information, that it would do not be information.

The Lieutenant further volunteered the information that it would do no good and asked: "How long do you propose to keep this up?"

"Until the workingmen became Socialists, until the workingmen have an intelligent conception of their rights and duties as citizens."

"He be their so dead for off their

"Ha, ha, that's so d—d far off that you'll never see it; I've belonged to labor yuneyuns; I know what the workingmen are; why, d—n them, if I had my way they'd have no rights 'tall; why, they'll go back on you every

His job attests to the fact that he was betrayed. Just another one of was betrayed. Just another one of that species known as fakir. Further

Dument nunecessary.
Comrades Clark and Drees returned

Comrades Clark and Drees returned to the place of meeting, a larger crowd awaiting them. As they walked toward the stand the "copper" said: "Well, what 'd he say?" "He said: go ahead." Comrade Drees retook the platform amid loud and long applause. The crowd had now more than doubled. It was with difficulty that the sidenalise. was with difficulty that the sidewalks

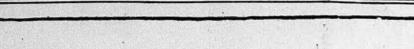
could be kept open; everyone was now eager to buy a copy of the "May Day People"; one hundred copies, which is all we had, were sold. Many were disappointed at being unable to procure While the speaker was flaying the guardian of capitalist sacredness, the andience manifested their indignation at, and their supreme contempt for the

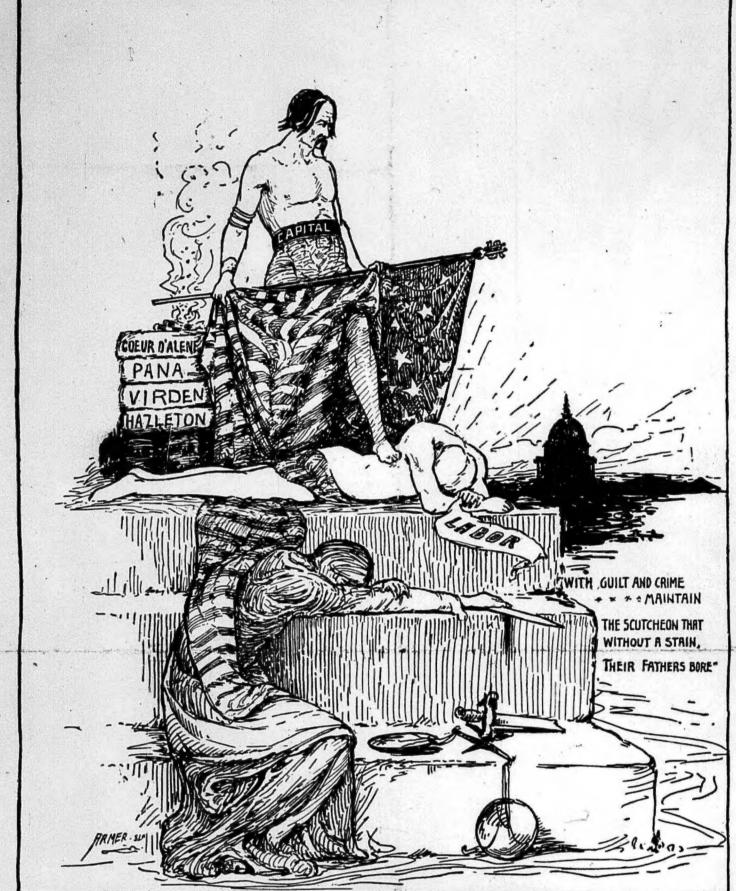
"copper" by cheering the speaker to the echo. Mr. "Copper" walked away like a whipped cur. A comrade heard him say: "I'd like to have hold of that fellow just for a minute."—Yea, verily! While Comrade Clark was speaking. clenched fists were brandished in the air. "Give 'em h—ll": "That's the staff": "The Socialists are good enough for me";—these are some of the expressions heard ever and anon. This state sions heard ever and anon. This state of things was kept up for about fifteen minutes, it was now time to inject some good sound Socialist philosophy into the heads of the listeners, which Comrade Clark, after being introduced the account time, did in fine style, inspired the occasion. There was a lustre his eyes, a ring in his voice and egance in his bearing which. I dare

AT IT IN HOLYOKE

left a lasting impression on the

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 9.-Face to face, in hostile conflict of the class struggle stood for the first time the representative of our class with the representative of the capitalist class in





the meeting of the Holyoke Board of Aldermen of May 2. The occasion for the fray was a movement of the Manufacturers' Association to induce the Board of Aldermen to set aside the will of the people in popular vote expressed two years ago to own and con-trol a lighting plant, now owned by a

private corporation.

The manufacturers' champion was the millionaire paper manufacturer, ex-Congressman and ex-Mayor of Holyoke, William Whiting.

The opposition was conducted by the leader of the Demogratic party. Hugh

leader of the Democratic party, Hugh McLean, assisted of course by the So-cialist Alderman.

The fight lasted nearly two hours, and the papers say it was the most ex-citing meeting in the history of the

The Socialist Alderman showed up the hypocrisy of the ruling class who clamor for lower tax rates. He showed how the working class had never been permitted to shape and direct legisla-tion, but that it was the manufacturers and business men, under whose guidand business men, under whose guid-ing hand the capitalist class has be-come rich at the expénse of the work-ers whose only wealth is a pauper's grave at the end of life's journey. The Socialist Alderman warned the Manu-facturers' Association to gracefully submit to high tax rates rather than to attempt reforms by cutting the already meager earnings of the people to still meager earnings of the people to still lower levels. He also reminded them that a time was coming when the re-bellious workmen would RELIEVE the OVERBURDENED TAX-PAY-ING capitalist class of their property in the style of Abraham Lincoln's re-laving the Sauthern slave owners of lleving the Southern slave owners of their property, the slaves, in 1861.

Our local papers said about this ex-citing meeting that the applause of the harge andlence was equally divided be-tween Aldermen McLean, Ruther and Mr. Whiting. The Holyoke "Tran-script" consoles itself with the thought that Alderman Ruther is only one. The admission is good.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

HAMMER RAPS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.-On May 2 we increased our vote seven per cent., and this in less than three months. Municipal election was held on Feb. 13. That of May 2 was to elect a School Board. We had a full ticket, and received 10 per cent, of total vote. We entered the field in November, 1898. We will nominate a candidate for City Collector on Sunday. Election to be held within 30 days, making four elections within six months.

B. T. HARRIS, Organizer.

BALTIMORE, MD .- Our vote in the city election, May 2, was very light, although we beat the Social Democ-

Meyer, for Mayor, got 359. Simon, for Comptroller, 361.

Whipkey, for President 2d Branch, R. T. M.

PHOENIX, ARIZ .-- Our initial battle was fought yesterday, May 3, and our initial vote cast was as follows:

Leach, for Mayor..... Gehon, for Assessor and Tax Col-

Dawson, for Marshal...... 33 Cogdell, for Treasurer..... 42

Average vote, 463.

We polled about 5 per cent. of the total vote cast, and we are an official Party now. The Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P. will remain on the official ballot. We circulated 2,000 of our platforms in English, 1,000 in Spanish, platforms in English, 1,000 in Spanish, 1,000 notices of mass meeting with the Socialist Song of Freedom on it, and 1,000 of Comrade Leach's answer to the "Daily Gazette" for garbing our platform. The sentiment created by our agitation proves that the wage workers are gravitating towards the S. L. P. and that ere long the S. L. P. will elect its candidates. will elect its candidates.

S. T. & L. A.'S EFFECTIVENESS.

the 4th of April, a strike of weavers, against the inhuman conditions forced upon them by "prosperity" and a "raise in wages," took place.

On that day, 150 weavers left their looms. We had an interview with the agent; he offered us an increase of 6 per cent. on all goods but sultings, on those he made a 10 per cent. increase.

We reported to a mass meeting of the strikers, who, after hearing our report, decided to demand an increase of 15 per cent. all along the line. The demand was rejected by the agent.

The next day, we had Comrade Reid. of Providence, here, who organized a Local Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. with 118 members. We kept at Socialism all the time. Result: it is the talk dism all the time. Result: it is the talk of the town. After organizing, we settled down to a good hard fight. We had no money; we had nothing but store bills. We went on strike a struggling mob; we went back as an organized body of sensible men. For three weeks we did not go near the other. A report appeared, in one of the bead papers, that if the mill bell would ring on Monday morning, there would be a break in our ranks. So we held a meeting on Saturday behind closed doors. McDermott spoke, after which a secret ballot was taken on the question of going back. The vote stood 84 to stay out, 8 to return.

out, 8 to return.

A notice appeared on the gates of the mill, on the same day, stating that the mill would start up, and that those who did not go to work would have to leave the tenements in which they lived; said tenements are the property

of the mill owners.
On Sunday, a committee, one of whom was the wife of a local Democratic heeler, were going around trying to prevail on the boys to go to work. Result: on Monday NOT ONE WEAVER RETURNED.
The heeler, whose wife worked so

hard on the feelings of the men, has been finding fault because we had "politics in the union." It is expected he will run for Councilman in June, and to prepare himself as a good can-didate for the bosses, he is trying to organize the loom fixers. I heard of his attempt and had a talk with one of the fixers this morning. I laid the of the axers this morning. I find the matter of capitalist versus working class organizations before him and told him we had better go together, otherwise we would "get together" and wipe up several kinds of dirt with them. I also told him to tell the fakir what I had said. Thereupon Mr. them. I also told him to tell the faking what I had said. Thereupon, Mr Fakir and would be Councilman on the Democratic ticket came after me like a mad bull and asked me if I had said what has been reported. I replied,

We had some hot words and I told him to get out of my alley. This geyser used to be quite a man here; is at the head of some secret societies and has a reputation as a boxer. I thought he would hit me. It is a good thing he did not.

We at last went back with a raise in wages; we will be paid by the yard, instead of by the cut; we are recognized as a union. This battle was fought out on class

conscious lines, and the result will be a good union. Headquarters were opened Monday night with a speaker to address us on the significance of Labor's holiday, May 1. We will organize a Section here next

week. The people are ripe for Social-ism, and with the aid of the comrades from Providence, this place will send There will be a hot time in June during the election; money will be used freely; right out openly.

During the strike the stores did business on a cash basis only.

The mill here shuts down every summer, as the class lines are now drawn tight and the stores will not trust, we will all go on the town this summer; then, oh my! what a howl there will be from the storekeepers who will find

the "taxes they have to pay" go up.

I guess we can hand out a few hot ones ourselves, when it comes to standing with the mill owners against us.

WM. F. TAYLOR.

City. Price, 25 cents.

System of Agitation Adopted in California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. May 2.-Last evening, 1,500 people packed the Music Hall to hear Comrade Harriman on his return from a successful lecture tour through Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange counties. The event, being the opening gun of the campaign of 1900, was looked forward to with great interest by all the friends of Socialism and of the S. L. P. of which there are already so many hereabouts. Nor was anyone disappointed, for the evening brought together the largest number ever gathered at a straight Socialist meeting in this city, the careful attention and enthusiasm being most encouraging to all comrades in the Section.

Comrade George Holmes presided and opened the meeting with a brief and concise statement of the object of scientific Socialism and of the growth of the Socialist Labor Party in this country. Comrade Holmes is quite a wonder to us in California. Less than a year ago he had never even thought of speaking, while now he ranks as one of speaking, while now he ranks as one of the most lucid advocates of the Socialist Cause on this coast. He is thoroughly grounded in the essential principles of scientific Socialism, and is a firm believer in the tactics of the S. L. P. These he brings out with clearness and vigor, and judging from the applause that usually falls to his lot, his speeches are fully appreciated by all hearers. His remarkable success affords fresh evidence of the necessity of all comrades testing their cess affords fresh evidence of the necessity of all comrades testing their oratorical powers, before modestly assuming a seat among the audience. We need speakers in these days more than ever before, and comrades must remember that in a certain sense speakers must find themselves.

Comrade Harriman's efforts in building up Section Los Augules have

ing up Section Los Angeles have earned for him a very warm place in many hearts in Southern California, and he has only to show himself to be was not wanting last evening, and the great and prolonged applause which welcomed him on stepping forward will, I feel sure, serve as further encouragement to him in the arduous labor of building up the party all even bor of building up the party all over California. For the past three months he has been touring in his specially built van pretty well all over four counties. This van was built after his own design, the money being furnished by comrades and friends, both in San Francisco and Los Angeles, a wealthy gentleman having helped him to pro-cure a vitascope, which has wonder-fully helped him, especially in the coun-

try districts.

His mode of procedure is quite original. On arriving in a town, he original. On arriving in a town, ne drives through the streets, stopping at all school houses where he interests the children in a phonograph that he carries with him. In this way he advertises a meeting in the evening, generally bringing out from 100 to 300 persons. These he always interests and then urges them to come their friends on the following night when as a rule. on the following night when, as a rule, the audience is doubled. As a result it is rare for him to leave a place without, having found the nucleus for a Section, and "Harriman and the S. L. P." are becoming a bugbear of no small dimensions to the friends of plutocracy in these southern regions, and more especially to the Democratic

tail of their voluminous kite. In treating his subject last evening. Harriman adopted his usual method of prefacing his stereopticon-vitascopic lecture by a preliminary address of about forty-five minutes. In this he brought out the true economic condi-tions which exist to-day and which tions which exist to-day and which threaten shortly to crush the people if they do not cause a revolution. His points were illustrated by local instances in the way of trust absorption. A most striking case mentioned was that of the Puente Oil Company, which unwisely crossed the path of its great rival and met with the usual treatment accorded to its inferiors by the Standard Oil Company in Ohlo and Pennsylvania. Both his arguments and his illustrations were exaggerated or interlarded by a quaint humor, of which he is master and which never which he is master and which never fails to cause his audiences great amusement and to draw from them frequent applause.

This appliance was equally noticeable during the steroptican lecture and combined with the large audience so affected the reporter of the Democratic daily that nearly a column and a half were given in this morning's issue to a good and fair report of the whole meeting. Such fair treatment is the best evidence of the growth of the S. L. P. in Southern California that can

JAMES T. VAN RENSSELAER.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eigteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEO-PLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist. can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE.

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

CERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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SOCIALIST YOTE IN THE UNITED

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In	1894	ij
In	1896 (Presidential 36.564	ë
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III	1898 82,204	g

Taxes!-A matter, to the bourgeoisle, of ep, to the workingman, however, of very slight concern. That which the workingman pays in taxes goes, in the long run, into the cost of production of labor-power, and, accordingly, must be borne by the capitalist.

FREDERICK ENGELS. ["On the Question of Dwellings,"]

THE VOICE OF CONNECTICUT'S STATE COMMITTEE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 7 .- At a special meeting of the State Committee, held May 7, to consider the attitude of the "New Yorker Volkszeltung" on the tactics pursued by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted to be published in the Party organs, THE PEO-PLE and the "Vorwaerts":

RESOLVED, That the Connecticut State Committee fully endorse the tactics pursued by the National Executive Committee towards the pure and simple trade unions:

RESOLVED. That the Connecticut State Committee recognize the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as the only true upholder and defender of the rights of the wage working class in its economic struggles with the capitalist class, by combining the political with the economic struggle. Pure and simple trades unions have dwindled down to mere sick and death benefit societies, being unable to cope with concentrated capital on the economic field alone: the overwhelming majority of the working class find themselves excluded from the pure and simple trades union on account of the high dues charged by them;

RESOLVED, That we also fully endorse the fearless position taken by the Editors of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" in showing up the false economics published by the "Volkszeitung" on the tax question, and we condemn the suppression by its Editor of valuable information in reply to the

RESOLVED, That we do not consider the "Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association" a fit body to govern or publish a Socialist paper vhile such body tolerates within its ranks men who are hostile to the party or its tactics.

F. SERRER. P. ZIMMERMANN. THOMAS STEIGERWALD,

JOS. MAREK,

J..P. JOHNSON,

TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, State Committee.

NAME HIM NAME HIM!

The Detroit, Mich., "Motorman and Conductor" for the month of April last passed has this letter:

New York, April 7, 1890.

Mr. W. D. Mahon, President Street Railway Men's National Association, Detroit, Mich;

way Men's National Association, Detroit, Mich;
Dear Sir:—As one who has had a long experience in the street railway business as a capitalist and speculator. I am thoroughly familiar with the business, and for the past several years I have watched your determined efforts to bring about a thoroughlor raining the street railway workers, and I assure you that while I have seen classed with the capitalists sind speculators. I have been in sympathy with your movement, and I know from expedience that the railway workers as individuals can sever hope to achieve anything like a reasonable compensation for their labor, and that their only hope lies in organization. Therefore, in order to assist and advance the movement, I donate to your association the sum of \$500, and leave it to your discretion to apply it where it will do the most good and cring the best results.

Hoping that your organization may extend until every street car man in America becomes a member of it, I remain.

YOUR FRIEND.

The Editor of the "Motorman and

The Editor of the "Motorman and Conductor" furthermore informs his readers that the money has been accepted with thanks,

We know not just how things are in Detroit; but, judging from the known to the unknown, from the simple to the complex, us seems that even a Detroit Labor Leader has ample reason to know a thing or two. A Pingree "Friend of Labor" who recommends an Embalmed Beef Alger for the United States Senate, should certainly be an eye-opener for anybody. At this end of the line, true enough,-with "Anti-Monopolists," whose pockets bulge with monopoly stocks; with Depews decrying Trusts; with Goulds pronouncing themselves for "Good Government"; with Seth Lows declaiming in favor of "Labor's Rights"; and so forth and so on-, at this end of the line, we say, the eye-openers are so

numerous that none can be taken in

who does not want to, and, consequently, some charity may be exercised in behalf of distant brothers, perhaps less favorably located. This, however, should not prevent our leaving such locally unfavored brothers in the dark. On the contrary, it is a reason the more to hasten to their rescue.

A New York capitalist friend of workingmen, with \$500 to give away. is a very suspicious thing. Let him be named. Nothing short of his name in full will do to allay the suspicion that he is either one of those long-headed capitalists who knows that nothing pays like a few dollars invested in "Labor," so as to disarm hostility and get a clear field for wholesale skinning; or he is a stock-holder in one of those bankrupt concerns, in which the bondholders are getting all the fat, and he is in favor of "nationalization" so as to realize on his stocks.

Such a "Friend of Labor" do we take this mysterious New York capitalist to be; and feel quite sure that, his name being known, the suspicion would promptly be confirmed.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

We introduce with pleasure to the public a new Socialist local organ-'The Proletarian." issued by the Springfield, Mass., Section of the S. L. P. In its salutatory, explaining its name, the new paper says:

name, the new paper says:

Without going into the etymology of the term, it has come to be recognized as standing for him who has nothing to sell but his small stock of labor power; between whom and want stands nothing but his labor, and who is starving or depends on charity whenever he is not able to sell this commodity; for labor has in fact become a commodity; bought and sold in the open market; and as the labor market is constantly glutted, and more and more workers are being thrown out of work, supplanted by new machinery, their means of livelihood becomes more and more precarious. In the old Roman days, the name signified a class (the proletariat) who got just enough to increase their kind and work for the rich. It is much the same to-day with the worker. It was even a by-word and a reproach, the same as Christian in those days was. We mean to make it honorable.

Workingmen, "The Proletarian" stands for your cause—is one of you. It is gotten Workingmen, "The Proletarian" stands for your cause—is one of you. It is gotten up by workingmen, for workingmen. Lend a hand!

In sight of the numerous "Socialisms" that are cropping up, the Chicago, Ill., "Worker's Call" says warn-

ingly:

Perhaps the most subtle form in which sham Socialism shows itself is in the cryfor governmental or nunicipal ownership of industry which is to end in State Socialism. The defects of this scheme have been so often exposed in these columns that it is scarcely necessary to refer to it again. It is enough to point out that the Government that it is proposed shall run these industries is to-day administered wholly in the interest of the very class whose existence depends upon the continued slavery of the worker to show that labor has no interest in such movements. It was the agents of Government that shot the workers at Pana. Chicago Stock Yards. Virden, and a host of other battlefields of labor, and it is little indeed that can be expected for the workers from putting more power in the hands of such Governments.

Disregarding, despite all warnings, the advice not to "advertise the fakirs," and following our own timetried and time-approved theory that all the prestige that a fakir can get from our advertisement he is welcome to, while, on the other hand, it is absolutely necessary to post the honest public, we give below the following letter, published with praise in Kier Hardie's "Labour Leader":

DEAR COMRADES OF "THE LABOUR LEADER."—It may be of interest to you to know that my wife and I are seriously thinking of visiting Great Britain this summer, and remaining for six months or a year lecturing and studying social conditions together. If we can render any aid to, the I. I. P., we will gladly do so. I shall be delighted to meet again the sturdy comrades whose friendship I was fortunate enough to obtain two years ago.

We are at present aiding Mayor Jones (SOCIALIST) in his campain for re-election in Toledo, Obio. We have left Ruskin ed, and I expect to resign the editorably of "The Coming Nation."

Can you arrange another lecture tour for

'The Coming Nation."

Can you arrange another lecture tour for me in case we determine to go over? What are the prospects politically in Britain? My wife wishes me to reside at least two years in England, and it is possible she may have her way.

address is 223 Twelfth Street, Toledo,

My adures of the Color of the C

Here we have two fakirs,-an American and an English-, exposed together.

The Boston, Mass., "Daily Globe" had better go right off back to school. This is the question it propounds:

Here is a question in political economy that almost any schoolboy ought to answer: If a country has a consuming power of niny 75,000,000 and a producing power of 150,000,000, while 1,365,000,000 gentiles each need something that we produce and cannot consume at home, what should be done about it?

And this is the closing answer it

gives: The situation is just that of the United States to-day. We must expand our markets abroad, and that is why we want the Philippines as a distributing center of the vast markets in the East that are developing. Of course we must have peace, order and security there.

Now, the answer that any schoolbox of average intelligence would give would be first premised with this ques tion:

How comes it that with a producing power of 150,000,000, three-fourths of our 75,000,000 consuming power are at the ragged edge?

The hemming and hawings of the "Daily Globes" would no doubt suggest to any schoolboy of average penetration that there was "something rotten in Denmark," and the answer would promptly be:

In the first place, let us satisfy our own 75,00,000 consuming power, before we talk of "expanding":

In the second place, this "expanding plan must be very fish; seeing the starvation it produces at home, it can only mean an "expanding" of the starvation principle.

FIGURES AND FACTS.

(The below is two articles—Nos. II. and III.—of a serial that the New York "Vorwaerts." German autional organ of the S. L. P., has been politishing under the tittle: "Demagogic Taxation Politics," and No. I. of which appeared in inst week's issue of THE PEOPLE. Nos. II. and III. were published in the "Vorwaerts" of Aoril 20th and the 6th instant respectively. The "Vorwaerts" is the weekly edition of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," and consequently circulates little in this city. These two articles, the same as No. I. WERE SUPPRESSED from the daily editions of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," whose editorial management, with the claim of "freedom of goecch" on their lips, are using the columns of "their" paper to folst upon the public their own, private, crude, false and mischlevous notions of taxation, even if, in order to furnish a foundation for their notions, they must first resort to gross falsifications of statistical figures and to unconscionable garbilings of citations from authors; even if to satisfy their pedantry they must play directly into the hands of the "Tax Reform" bourgeols; and finally, even if, by their conduct, they must violate the constitution of their own organization that bids them uphoid the principles and tactics of the S. L. P. This the gentlemen, who, in the name of "freedom of speech," are recklessly placing the Party in jeoparty, hesitate not, by suppressing Party articles, to seek to throttle the Party's volve towards the German element in this vicinity. But it will be of no avail. The Movement in America stands sound.)

In our last week's article we adduced facts to show in a general way how little the condition of the work-ingmen is affected by changes in capitalist taxation policies; hence, how little justification there is for the work-ingmen to allow themselves to be lured by the capitalist politicians into a con-flict about the distribution of taxes, about high or low taxation.

On that occasion we considered the total of taxation without regard to the several sources from which it is drawn, and which constitute the aggregate taxes levied. An analysis of the total of taxation, according to its several sources will contribute towards clari-

fying the question.

The analysis brings out that about four-fifths of all taxes are drawn from seven groups of merchandise. For the elucidation of the point we give the figures for the census year of 1890. In that year a grand total of 374 million dollars was raised from internal and customs revenue, divided as follows:

Beer, brand	ly and	other	liquors.	.\$110,549,881
Tobacco				. 45,760,877
Cotton good	ds			
Wool and	woole	a good	S	. 42,900,320
Iron and a				
Silk goods	*****			. 18,945,751
Total				.\$300.331.008

These seven groups of merchandise constitute the cornerstone of the American system of taxation. The other articles of merchandise, that, from time to time, are subjected to taxation, are of no importance to the question of the distribution of taxes, especially not to the question whether the workingmen are interested or not in the distribution of taxes. These other sources of taxes cannot, in the first place, by reason of their very nature (they are mainly raw materials and aids to production), and, in the second place, by reason of the smallness of the amount that they yield (all together they would average only \$1.20 per head of population), be of any consequence. We may, therefore, limit the investigation to the above-named seven groups. Soon as we descend from the general

to the specific facts and observe these facts, we discover that we may from the start, leave out even some of these main sources of taxation, because it promptly appears that the taxing of them can not affect the purchasing power of the workingman's wages. The taxes on iron and steel and on iron and steel goods, as likewise the taxes on silk, can not be felt by the workingmen as a tax-burden.

While leaving out these two sources of taxes, we must, at the same time point out the fact that, even if these groups of merchandise did play a rôle in the consumption by Labor, the lowness or highness of the taxes laid upon them could not be of interest to the workers. These taxes were laid on by the capitalists for their own capitalist purposes, and the amounts that they are made to yield vary according to the figures that may from time to time suit the capitalists' interests. Thus suit the capitalists' interests. Thus the taxes collected on iron and steel rose between 1870 and 1880 from 21 to 22 million of dollars, and dropped again in 1890 to 15 million; but the value, and, along with it, the price of iron and steel goods dropped stendily; thus also did the prices for silk goods decline steadily while the taxes collected upon them from 1870 to 1880 down, and, between 1880 and 1890 again rose slightly.

The object of these taxes was, not so much the collection of revenues for the Government, as the monopolization of the American market for the tion of the American market for the American capitalists. These taxes manufactured manufacturers; accord-ingly, they manufactured a sharper competition, and they also manufactured, by means of improved methods of production, the conditions that com-pelled the displacing of labor; along with that, they effected a lowering of

For the same reasons, the taxes and duties levied upon wool and woolen and cotton goods, not only could not effect a rise, but were rather bound to

effect a decline of prices.

The official figures for the prices of woolen goods show that the same kind of woolen thread, that, in 1872, was quoted at \$2.12 per pound, dropped, in 1880, to \$1.65, and, in 1890, to \$1.22; that the same kind of fiannel, that, in that the same kind of financi, that, in 1870, stood at 50 cents a yard, dropped in 1880 to 35 cents, and in 1890 to 30 cents. The price of ordinary cotton fell from 7.8 cents a yard in 1872 to 4.5 cents a yard in 1890, and to 3.3 cents in 1890. To present the matter in comprehensive manner we place below the price quotations and the taxes collected along side of each other:

	Taxes of wool.	Woolen thread
	***************************************	\$2.12
1880 1890	29,663,927 42,900,926	1.65 1.22
	Taxes on cotton.	Cotton pric
1872	\$12,205,305	7.8 cen
1800	11,067,802	4.5
A STREET, ST.		

These figures make it clear that the purchasing power of the workingman's wages was not affected by the duties

that are of importance to the working-

There remain still three leading ar ticles of taxation to be investigated: sugar, tobacco and liquors generally. Of these we shall consider sugar, and shall do so with a short statistical table which compares the taxes collected with the movement of wholesale

Sugar duties. Price per pound. 12.6 cents 9.8 6.3\$30,970,028\$2,203,915\$5,150,819

Hand in hand with an increased burden of taxation, the price of sugar also declined steadily. The purchasing power of the workingman's wages was, accordingly, not in the least affected by the tax on this article either; we therefore strike out this item also, and have now only the two items-tobacco and liquors-left to consider.

The duties and taxes raised on these irticles of consumption have, in the ag

gregate, increased as follows:
 1872
 \$66,373,265

 1880
 74,754,780

 189)
 119,549,881

This is, then, the item of taxation whose workings upon the condition of the workingman is still to be investi-Distributed over the whole gated. population, the following per capita would appear:

The question of taxation is one of those issues of the day that is used by demagogic hirelings of Capital to steer the workingmen away from their own class interests, from the interests, which, as wage earners, as propertyless and exploited producers, they have in common, and which drive them to the class struggle against the exploiting classes. In order to hold them fastened to the apron-strings of the exploiting classes, the demagogic poll-ticians seek to draw the attention of the workers upon questions in which they are allegedly interested as con-sumers. Thus is the tax question operated with. An interest therein is talked into the workingmen on the allegation that, due to the height of taxation, they suffer an extra-exploita-tion, while, by an eventual reduction of the taxes, they could expect a marked improvement of their condi-

With the facts at hand we have in-quired above into the extent to which the workingman is affected by a high or a low "burden of taxation"; we have proved. with regard to those articles of consumption, from which two-thirds of the taxes, collected by the American Government, are raised, that the prices of these, regardless of the varying rates of taxation, have STEADILY DECLINED. We showed that with reference to those sources of taxes, which, in 1890, yielded a total of 264 million dollars of taxes. There remained only two groups of articles of consumption to be looked into, to wit,

tobacco manufacturies and liquors. These two groups of goods have borne from year to year an increasing share in the total of taxation. In 1880, smare in the total of taxation. In 1889, they yielded one-fourth of all taxes; in the current year (1898—'99) they will have to bear more than one-third of the "burden of taxation." The taxes raised from these two sources rose, from 74 million dollars in 1880, to 110 million in 1890, and to 168 million in million in 1890, and to 168 million in

Here, then, we have a striking increase in the "burden of taxation." Just think of it, since 1880, an in-creased taxation of 94 million dollars; -the "burden of taxation" more than doubled! Have the workinmen had to let that amount be knocked out of them

In the first place, be it remembered that these totals look much more dan-gerous than they are in fact. Even if the workingmen had to bear these increased taxes through higher prices, the amount, computed per capita of the population, would be insignificant; it would have amounted, between 1880 and 1898, to an increase of 51 cents a year per person, or of \$2.55 for every family of five members!

But, on the contrary, the facts prove that the consumers of tobacco and cigars, of beer and whiskey had by no cigars, of beer and whiskey had by no means this increased taxation to bear. Of the taxes gathered from tobacco and liquors, whiskey yields by far more than one-half. The tax on whiskies yielded, in 1880, 61 million dollars; rose, in 1890, to 81 million, and in 1898 to 92 million. Did the drinkers of whiskey have to pay any more? Not at all. at all.

The wholesale prices had dropped during that same period. Inclusive of taxes, the gallon cost, in 1880, \$1.55, and was sold, in 1890, for \$1.50, and beginning of 1890 for \$1.30. At retail, the price remained almost stationary; the average price was, during this rising taxation, \$2.50 per gallon. Final ly, the drinker, who buys a drink at the bar, has all along paid the same price—10 cents.

Relatively, the tax on beer rose high-In 1880, it amounted to 121/2 million dollars; in 1800, to 26 million; and in 1898, to 3914 million. But the average wholesale price did not rise simultaneously; on the contrary, it fell. Between 1880 and 1890, the price per barrel fell from \$8 to \$7, and by 1898 it had fallen on an average to \$6. During the period when the tax rose and the wholesale prices fell simple reaches. wholesale prices fell simultaneously, the beer drinker paid the same price for his glass of beer.

Thus it turns out that the worker's consumption was not affected by the taxation of beers and whiskies. We, accordingly, strike out these articles also from the list of those sources of taxation in which the workingman could have an interest. could have an interest.

There remains only tobacco and its manufacturies to consider. On to-bacco and cigars, the duties and taxes bacco and cigars, the dunes and taxes raised were, in 1889, 41½ million dollars; in 1890, 43¾ million dollars. From 1890 to 1898, the internal revenue taxes raised from tobacco and cigars have risen by about 3 million dollars.

Towards the taxes from tobacco manufacturies, cigars and cigarettes contributed more than one-half. In the rate of the taxation of these numerous important changes have taken place. But the prices, which the consumer has had to pay, have not been affected wages was not affected by the duties or taxes on these textile articles. Accordingly, also these groups may be aliminated from the sources of taxes of the property of the pro

did not, however, lead to lower prices for the smoking workingmen. It did not even redound to the benefit of the small trader, who had to pay the years ago customary price—on an average \$30 per 1.000 5-cent cigars—after as well as before the reduction. Later, 1800, the duty was raised by the Mc-Kinley bill on imported wrappers, and thereby the "burden of taxation" was again increased by 3 million dollars. But the price could not be raised either to the retailer or the smaker. For the small retailer, even to-day, under the increased war tax rates, the same price

The only item of taxation that still remains to be considered is smoking tobacco. Until the war tax law of 1898, there has been no increased taxation of this article since 1870. The in-creased tax, introduced by the law, has indeed been thrown upon the price. But that could happen only because the trade in smoking tobacco had been brought fully under control of the Trust. In this, the monopoly of an industry thwarts the tendencies in the determination of prices, which, other-wise, prevent the throwing of the tax

upon the consumer.

And yet, of what significance is the increase of taxation on tobacco to the consumer?

According to the reports so far in, this tax will run up for the current year to 224 million dollars, as against 1714 million dollars the year before, according to that, the "burden of taxation" would have been increased by 5 million dollars. If this whole "burden" id distributed among the male wage earners, 40 CENTS A YEAR is the "burden" that would fall on each workingman.

THAT IS ONE OF THOSE QUANTITIES THAT MAY BE IGNORED AND CONSIDERED EQUAL TO ZERO.

That much for the facts as to the effect of the system of taxation upon the American workingmen: facts that need not to be supplemented except in a few points with regard to the war

Why should we try to capture a slice of China; China has captured us. During the past year 148 persons have been supported at the Morris County Almshouse, near Boonton. The average number has been ninety-six. At the present time there are a slick. the present time there are eighty-two inmates. Nineteen deaths have oc curred during the year. The cost of maintaining the institution for the year The cost of amounted to \$8,094.34. The cost of keeping the inmates has been nineteen cents a day for each person. Chinese could starve no better.

Perry Belmont, the adulterer, is, to-gether with Whitelaw Reid, the main owner of the Cœur d'Alene mines. owner of the Cœur d'Alene mines. Some seven years ago, these two--one a Democrat, the other a Republican—obtained from a Republican President Federal troops to help them down their miners. And how they did down them! Now, it seems that Mr. Belmont's adulterous escapades with his now wife, the ex-wife of Millionaire Sloan, required much money: the Cœur wife, the ex-wife of Almonate sloan, required much money; the Cœur d'Alene miners had to be increasedly plucked; they were; they rebelled; and again Federal troops are sent down upon them; and this time the military takes full control by issuing a proclamation that contains this passage:

mation that contains this passage:

Certain organizations or combinations existing in Shoshome County have shown themselves to be criminal in purpose by procuring property to be destroyed and murder to be committed, by reason whereof it has been twice necessary to declare martial and in Shoshome County. You are therfore notified that men belonging to said, or other criminal organizations during the continuance of martial law must cease. In case this declaration is not obeyed, your mines will be closed.

All parties applying for underground work in any of the mines will be required to obtain from Dr. Hugh France a permit authorizing said person so applying to seek for and obtain employment.

Thus brazen crime dares insult the wronged. But the dawn of freedom is in

LECTURES.

HUGO VOGT. "The S. T. & L. A. and Ita Mission," Sunday, May 14, 118 East 110th street, New York.

ARTHUR KEEP, "Socialism vs. Reform," Thursday, May 18, Caledonia Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue (21st A. D.), N. Y.

MASS MEETING, Wednesday, May 17, at 414 East 71st street (N. Y.) for the purpose of organising Branch 2 of 28th A. D. Arthur Keep, speaker. Readers of THE PEOPLE, especially those residing in the District, please attend.

The Noble's Revenge.

A Ballad of Modern Love, of Modern Men and Modern Malda.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by V. S.,

"The colonial office furnishes many berths to our nobility, and were it not for them, suffering would be more accute than it now is. Our merchants and our tradesmen have served to prop up many a noble house which otherwise would now be but history. The merchant makes the money, and the money makes the lord."

—Peter Arber, China, 1819.

The grass grew green on the hillside top,
And it grew green at the base,
And Lord Bonaid he entered a baker's shop,
But there was wee in his face:
No credit, no credit," the baker cried,
"Will I give you or your bonney bride,
"And whether good or ill betide"—
"But the world is large," Lord Ronald
sighed.

So all foreiorn he took him back,—
"What luck?" his lady said.
Then her good liege lord but moaned,
"Alacs!
"We'il have to bake our bread.
"No more the tarts and the good mince pies
"I'll set before your meek brown eyes,
"No more the buns with current files
"Will still Lord Smallfred's infant cries."

Then they sold their shares in a Yankee Whom they hoped to own outright:
But their wee and sorrow did not fade With shadows of the night.
The maid was quoted high next day, And Rouald in his blank dismay Would buy again—but, well away.
A fractured duke had bought the fay.

Out of one grave there grew a vine,
And out of one a thorn:
And the baker he rued his dastard deed,
And on himself came woe and need,
When young Lord Smallfred came to feed,
And pointed out in scorn,
That he the baker's child divine
Would wed the morrow morn
Mark Hanna in Excelsia



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan (looking very wise)
I have a nut for the first Socialist whom I meet to crack.

Uncle Sam-Suppose you try it on B. J.-Good. Here it is: Is it not Socialist principle that bigger capital makes competition hurder for smaller

capital?

U. S.-Tis.
B. J.-And if two big concerns pull together they will be able to pull down any one concern which neither could have coped with single handed?
U. S.—Just so.
B. J.—And that the upshot of it all

is gigantic monopoly that, on the one hand, deties competition, and, on the other, deprives the workingman of his just share of production?
U. S.—Correct, again.
B. J.—Now this is my nut for you:

Would not there remain, under any form of Government, a tendency to-wards just such tyrannous coalitions? U. S.-Did you ever see one of Bar-num's clowns turn a somersault back-

wards? B. J. Lots of times. U. S. -Well, that's just what you have done now.

B. J.—What way?
U. S.—From your series of questions down to just before the last one, the conclusion was justified that you know the secret of why a big concern disables smaller ones from competing

with it—

B. J.—Well—
U. S.—To wit, the fact that the big concern can undersell the smaller

B. J.-Well-U. S.-On the further fact that the concern can do so because of its

ability to operate more perfected capi-B. J.-Well-U. S.-"Well," "Well," "Well." You

don't seem to realize what such premises imply.

B. J.-What do they imply?

U. S.—They imply that the concentraof capital in private hands is predicated upon non-existence of still more concentrated capital in operation. Now, then, under Socialism, the best when then, under socialism, the best machinery of production will always be public property; that being the case, no better machinery can possibly be in private hands, and, accordingly, no private labor-grinding monopoly could arise. To say "Socialism," and yet imagine the continuance of essentially capitalist conditions is a selling at capitalist conditions, is as silly as to say "Idght," and yet imagine the con-tinuance of "Darkness." So, there you are with your "nut."

B. J.—Well, I see. But suppose the Socialist Labor Party in power, how would it go about to eradicate the Trust?

Trust?
U. S.—"Eradicate" the Trust?
B. J.—Yes.
U. S.—Why, man, you are more at sea than I imagined. Socialism does not want to "eradicate" the Trust. It wants to NATIONALIZE the Trust. Eradication means destruction; Socialism does not propose to destroy the

ism does not propose to destroy the Trust. The Trust is a good thing; it is an improved implement of production. What Socialism wants to destroy is the private ownership of the Trust. B. J.—Well, that's what I mean; how

would the S. L. P. go about it? U. S.—Here, my good man, you expect of me that I prophesy to you.
That I can't. The Cuban patriots did
not propose to destroy Cuba, did they?
B. J.—Guess not.
U. S.—They proposed to destroy
Spaling private proposed to testoy

Spain's private property in the island. Could they have foreseen the circumstances that finally determined the manner in which their purpose was to

be accomplished?

B. J.—N-n—0.

U. S.—So with the S. L. P. It will continue to educate the masses; drill them for the political struggle; lead them to the conquest of the public powers. Once in power, it will be as easy to the Socialists to legislate the Trusts out of the hands of their pres-ent holders and into the hands of the American people, as it is now easy to the Demo-Rep Capitalists to legislate, as they do, the property of the land out of the hands of the workers into the hands of the idlers. Think this

B. J. (scratches his head)-But--Do you feel a tremor in your

B. J.—But if the capitalists fight?

U. S.—The sward of America is ample enough to bury every traitor who would raise an impious hand against the people's flat expressed at the ballot box.

The re-armament of the Russian ar-The re-armament of the Russian ar-tillery with quick-firing guns has just been decided upon; that is to say, at this very time when the delegates are assembling at The Hague to the pro-posed Russian Peace Conferences look-ing to universal disarmament. What else is this but the enactment, upon as-interestional theater with internainternational theater, with interna-tional trappings of a farce enacted with great regularity upon our own national theater every time Brother Capitalist and Brother Labor meet in conference to "perfect an understanding" and "establish harmony,"—while Ing and establish narmony, which have the capital is simultaneously putting in improved machinery (quick labor-displacers and starvers).

Sham rules the capitalist world.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and inclitate work at the effice.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

An All-Round Instructive Page in the History of Trustification.

Coming events cast their shadows befor them, is an old proverb, the truth of which is amply proven by recent occurrences in the cigar and tobacco industries. It has often been asserted that the cigar industry could not fall under control of trusts or any combion of capitalists, owing to the simlety of the tools and the case was a case and a can be procured. It there views are held by many to be admitted; and yet, just as in other industries, the machine is here g the place of the simple tool, and manufacture of cigars is daily be-ing more difficult for the man of

The cigar, cigarette and tobacco intry has at all times been looked as two distinct trades with nothis in common. Cigar manufacturers were not allied with cigarette or toco manufacturers; cigarmakers did consider cikarettemakers as having raft interests in common; and so each industry marched its own path on separate lines, the one reaching at an arly stage the highest state of capitic development, that one being the cigarette and tobacco trade. has been with the workers in both of these trades. In the one, the most highly developed (cigarette making), the workers have reached the pinnacle of modern wage slavery: there is nothing more for them to learn; while, on the other hand, those engaged in the making of cigars are learning every day, and have much more before them, especially in relation to the forces which are operating to drive capital to group itself in larger and larger

THE FIRST TRUST.

The development of the cigarrette industry was rapid. Prior to the Civil War the manufacture of cigarettes, bebut a small factor in relation to productivity of the nation, called for little attention as an industry. The manufacture of cigarettes was mainly southern industry, where they were made by hand, nor did the establish-ment of the customs or internal evenue accelerate the growth of the industry to any perceptible extent. As capitalism was, however, marching torards its goal there was no reason for overlooking the cigarette industry in its march. Cigarettes were simple in heir construction; the material used could easily be manipulated by machinery, which would come sooner or later. So, among the first of industries be trustified was the cigarette and tobacco trade, the promoter of which was a man named Allen. The result of his labors was the drawing together the following firms: Allen & Ginten, Wm. S. Kimball, Marburg Bros., Kin-Wm. S. Kimball, Marburg Bros., Kin-ley Bros., Duke & Son, and a few thers, who founded the well known "American Tobacco Co... whose first act was to demonstrate the brutality, heartlessness and selfishness of the capitalist class by forcing this very man Allen to sue for his commission as the promoter of the "American To-beco Co." against whom he secured judgment for \$10,000.

After the company was in operation, they began at once to close some of the factories controlled by them, and did throw several thousand people out of employment; in the remaining ones they began to place labor-displacing machines in the shape of a cigarette machine that displaced 80 per cent. of the cigarettemakers. This machine, with the aid of one boy, can make 30,000 cigarettes per day, where, under the old system of hand work, a very fast cigarettemaker, could, make but fast cigarettemaker, could, make but fast eigarettemaker could make but 2,500 per day; thus displacing 11 out

THE SECOND TRUST AND THE

SCHEME BACK OF IT. All the manufacturers of cigarettes did not enter the Trust. There was still some competition in that line. A war thus started between the Ameri-Tobacco Co. and these independent manufacturers, a war that was eating into the profits of both, but more so late the profits of the American Tobacce Co. So, realizing the value of combination, the A. T. Co. concocted a scheme by which these independent manufacturers were to be drawn in line with the A. T. Co. and finally to be absorbed by the Trust / It was, ac-cordingly, arranged that one Butler, a Vice President 1991 Vice President of the American To-bacco Co., was to withdraw from the A.T. Co. in "anger." swearing eternal regeance on the Trust, and pledging elf to work for its destruction. This plan was carried out, and Mr. Butler "withdrew" at "a stormy meet-ing" of the Board of Directors. He then proceeded to give out through the withdrew from the Trust because it to greedy, and that he did no keer approve of it, and that he was to form a new company to fight the Trust. The retailers, who long Trust. The retailers, who long were taken in by this decoy; they salled the new Moses with peans of or, and were looking forward to the day of judgment for the American Toecc Co., when the retailers would be divered from bondage. So the new loca (Butler) gathered his new com-Tulon Tobacco Co., The fact was hady announced:

THE UNION TOBACCO CO.

ed Under the Presidency of Mr. William H. Butler.

The Union Tobacco Co., of this city, was analy organized at the office of its countil the countil the

Co., Mr. R. A. C. Smith, of the Spanish-American Steamship Co.; Mr. Peter B. Widener, the well known capitalist and street railway magnate, of Philadelphia, Mr. George W. Breme, of the widely known tobacco firm of Bremer Bros. & Boehm, of Philadelphia, and the Honorable Williams L. Elkins, also of Philadelphia. The Union Tobacco Co. is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. It has a capital of \$10,000,000, one-half of which has been paid in. It has taken over the business of the National Cigarette and Tobacco Co., and besides manufacturing cigarettes and smoking and chewing tobacco, it will acquire plug tobacco and other factories.

Its New York City factory is at Nos. 250 and 252 West 27th street, and it will begin operations there as soon as necessary niterations in and to the building are completed. The building is six stories high and has a frontage of 50 feet by a depth of 100 feet.

A close examination of the officers

A close examination of the officers of the Union Tobacco Co. discloses the fact that business and politics are pretty well mixed. We find Standard Oil, American Tobacco, Metropolitan Traction, Manhattan Elevated, and a few kindred interests interwoven in this new "Union Tobacco Co." The list of names speaks for itself; first, there is Frank Tilford, of Park & Til-ford, an active Republican and close friend of Tom Platt; the second name is that of Thos. F. Ryan, the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Traction Co. and the business agent of Anthony N. Brady, who is the manager of the Troy & Albany Street Railroad and a part-ner of ex-Senator Ed. Murphy, close business and political friend of Richard Croker, boss of Tammany Hall. Thus in the first two can be found the con-necting link which unites the "busi-ness" end of the Democratic and Republican parties.

But in order to clinch the matter, I

shall introduce the other Directors of the Union Tobacco Co. The next is Gen. Samuel Thomas, this gentleman is the connection which unites the Standard Oil Co. with the Metropolitan Traction Co. and the Union Tobacco Co. The next Director is Frank Mc-Coy, whom every cigarmaker in New York knows; his factory on Avenue C, between 12 and 13th streets, is up-todate with machines and female labor; but he is best known as the President of the Cigar Manufacturers' Associaof the Cigar Manufacturers' Associa-tion, and in the last great cigar strike he was one of the most out-spoken against the men. A Mr. Smith is the next, then comes Peter B. Widener, the well known exploiter of street railroad men, a power in the Democratic party, a dictator of Democratic nomi-nations, the man whom the railroad short work of had they caught him at one time. The next Director of the Union Tobacco Co. is Mr. G. W. Bremer, a leaf tobacco dealer of Philadel-phia of whom the cigarmakers of that city can speak. The last, but not least, is the Hon. Wm. L. Elkins, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, partner of Wm. M. Whitney, Roswell P. Flower, Ed. Murphy, Chas. Clem-enshow, and a client of ex-Governor

Thus we have in this combine to-bacco dealers, cigar manufacturers, railroad men, and political leaders of both parties. A better combination of deliverers could not be found.

The new Moses (Butler) could not refrain from a few newspaper interviews as to what this combine was going to do to the Trust. The new company began operations by consolidating all the factories. They acquired the Blackwells-Durham plant, Admiral Cigarette plant, Legget & Myers' plant, and sev-eral others, capitalizing at 24 millions of dollars. Then they began opera-tions. It is necessary to understand the connection between the retailer and the manufacturer in order to realize the importance of this deal, and the significance of what happened.

A THIRD "TRUST," AS TENDER. The retailers do not buy direct from the manufacturer; they buy from a middle man known as a jobber, who buys from the manufacturers. The A. T. Co., in order to carry out their plot and secure control of the entire cigarette and tobacco industry, called a meeting of the jobbers in Greater New York in their office, and told the jobbers there assembled that they must form a Jobbers' Trust and that they, the A. T. Co., would allow them 5 per cent. over and above what they would give jobbers who did not join the com-bine. The jobbers present at that meeting were Bendheim, a stock holder in the A. T. Co.; Stearn & Bro., of Brooklyn and nephews of Bendheim Bros.; and L. Aarensberg, of Brook-lyn. These gentlemen thereupon called a general meeting of the jobbers of New York and there stated the orders of the A. T. Co. The jobbers almost to a man declined to do as the A. T. Co. wanted, with the exception of the ones named, who forthwith organized what is known as the Metropolitan To-bacco Co., and then started in at once to drive those jobbers not in the Trust out of business by cutting the price to the retailer. The A. T. Co., in order to insure the success of the Metropolitan Tobacco Co., issued a circular to all lobbers that on and after March 20 all jobbers must purchase their goods from the Metropolitan Tobacco Co., as no more goods will be supplied at the factories except to the Jobbers' Combine. Thus assured of the success of the Jobbers' Trust, they, the A. T. Co., at once discharged their drivers and helpers; also sold their horses and wagons, which act threw about 40 men out of employment, and then they bought up the Union Tobacco Co., for which they paid 35 million dollars, which means a profit of 11 millions over the capital of the Union Tobacco, but much more than that when ex-amined, seeing that the entire plant of the Union Tobacco Co. would not bring over 12 millions in open market. Add to that 12 millions water and you have a total of 24 millions. To buy the 24 millions Union Tobacco Co. stocks, the American Tobacco Co. paid 35 million
A. T. Co. stocks. A. T. Co. stock was
rated, May 5, on the exchange at 220;
35 millions at 220 is 77 millions; so the
exact figures are, Union Tobacco Co. plant, valued 12 millions, sold for 77 millions; net profit in three months, 65

millions.

Thus, with all the manufacturers in the Trust and all the jobbers under their control, the next step is to refuse to sell anyone cigarette, smoking or chewing tobacco to any dealer who does not handle exclusively the cigars which will be shortly manufactured by the Leaf Tobacco, Cigar Manufacturers, Railroad Magnates and Politi-

ions' Combine.

Of its effect on the cigar industry I will speak later when I review the cigar industry, which I will do in my next letter. Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAY DAY AMONG MINERS.

BUENA VISTA, Allegheny Co., Pa., May 7.—International Labor Day was celebrated here under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, repre-sented by Section Buena Vista and Local Alliance 121. The representa-tive speakers were Comrades Schul-berg and John R. Root, of Pittsburg, who spoke in the English, and Com-rade Aemdis Mori, of Blythesdale, who spoke in the Italian language. The meeting was the greatest ever held under Socialist principles. The meeting was well advertised and hun-dreds came to hear the gospel of disdreds came to hear the gospel of dis-content and of the way out and became favorably impressed with the arguments of the speakers, which doubt-less will redound to the benefit of the movement by an increased vote upon the political arena of class-conscious politics. One noticeable feature of the meeting was the absence of the Labor Fakir Edward McKay, this place be-ing his home. Comrade Schulberg had ing his nome. Comrade schulerg had occasion to refer to him as professing to be a Socialist and yet abusing the doctrine, and stating that leaders, socialled, national and local, were in the or the control of the capitalists. employ of the capitalists.

Comrade Mori dwelt upon the econ-omic phase of the movement and ad-

with the S. T. & L. A.

Comrade Root spoke upon the Trust system and pointed out the inevitable doom of the small manufacturing and mercantile classes. His speech was interrupted by a flunder storm which terrupted by a thunder storm which finally wound up the meeting, but not before three rousing cheers were given

for the Social Revolution.

The May Day issue of THE PEO-PLE was distributed among the people at the meeting.

NEW TRADE UNIONISM SPREADING.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., May 8.—The big lie published and spread by the capitalist press of wages being increased in all the cotton mills has taken ground here also. The "enormous" wage of the weavers here, amounting at an average to the large number of \$6 per week for the last few years, has been cut down about 30 per cent. The men got it as a re-ward for marching through the streets of Hartford at the last Presidential

election.

Some of the comrades thought it the Some of the comrades thought it the best opportunity for organizing the textile workers into the S. T. & L. A. A. meeting was announced with Alex Kersting, of Springfield, as speaker. A crowd of 500 people came to hear the speaker and, much to the credit and through the efforts of Comrade Kersting, a Mixed Local of the S. T. & L. A. was organized with 34 charter. L. A. was organized with 34 charter members. We will have a hot time in this town in the near future.

On, on, comrades, and speed the day of your liberation.

EMANUEL SHERMAN.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23rd Street, N. Y. (Store open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.)

Our pairons are requested not to send us checks drawn on banks outside of New York, as a special fee is now charged for their collection. their collection.

Attention is called to the republication of the leaflet "Down fall of the Small Producer," by Karl Kautsky; \$1.50 per 1,000. Revolution and Counter Revolution,
The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis
Napoleon
The Civil War-in France.
Secret Diplomatic History of the
Eigteenth Century.
Lord Palmerston
derick Engels:

A Selection from his writings, acc., 75
Prof. Ludwig Buechner:
Force and Matter
1.00
Prof. John William Drapes:
History of the Condict between Religion and Science
1.75
Catalogues mailed free on application.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. If will prevent interruption in the mailing of the

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in [Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Humors of the Tax Question.

Humors of the Tax Question.

To THE PEOPLE.—I trust you will not suppress this letter and violate in use too the right of free speech and free assemblage. I demand space, all the space needed for me to declare to the Party at large, and to the world in particular that I do. I do. I Do pay the taxes. How? Which the same I now rise to explain.

Before this infamous 55th Congress went in to crush me with taxes, I only needed 20 packages of tobacco to get a pipe. The 20 packages brought each a label; the 20 labels being collected, I turned them in and received a pipe. Now, as a result of that Congress' seoundrelly work, I have to buy 25 nackages, I. e., 5 more packages before I am entitled to a pipe! .! An I not oppressed, am I not crushed? Can anyone have a heart so finty as not to sympathize with me, when in his mind's eye, he sees me staggering under the weight of such a burden of taxation?

Now. Mr. Editor, if you know what is good for you, put this letter in; no editorial bine penciling, either. If you suppress me, I shall amble up, one abreast, before the National Executive Committee and lay my grievance before them; and if they too sit down upon sme, then, why, then,—I shall issue my own "English" edition and electrify the natives.

Make no mistake about me, Mr. Editor; no hen, big with an egg, is more determined than I am to lay it, and to have the whole world know it, too.

H. K.

An Active Labor Fakir at His Work.

To THE PEOPLE.—I came across the fol-lowing item in the "Labor Newa" column of the New York "Journal" of last May 1: "COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS.

"COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS.

"A letter was received from the compressed air workers asking the Central Federated Union to order a general strike on the Willis Avenue Bridge, alleging that Contractor Rogers had not made a settlement with their minon. Delegate Paterson said that be had investigated the complaints of the men and found that they had broken their agreement with Contractor Rogers."

The question immediately areas to my

broken their agreement with Contractor Rogers."

The question immediately arose to my mind, is this man Paterson a knave or a fool? He being a delegate to the Central Federated Union, one would feet inclined to judge him by his company; but be that as it may, the matter is certainly worthy of a passing notice.

Certain men thumans) known as compressed alr workers were forced to sell their labor-power to a labor-skinner by the name of Redgers at his own terms; this Rodgers then takes the labor-power which he longht and uses it on the Willis Avenue Bridge; the men who own this labor-power find that this Mr. Rodgers is taking more than he is paying for, so they formed a small pure and simple union so as to prevent this labor-skinner from robbling them of their property labor-power); but they found that the fleecing went on just the same, despite their union. They, there upon, appealed to the "big union," the Central Federated Union, for nid, whereupon this man Paterson, a labor fakir of the most pronounced type, a capitalist agent, reports that he investigated the matter and unids that the skinned have wronged the skinned by objecting to being skinned. If Rodgers paid for that report, how much did it cost him.

Brooklyn, May 6.

Brooklyn, May 6. EX-LABOR FAKIR.

Things in Collinsburg, Pa.

Things in Collinsburg, Pa.

To THE PEOPLE,—Collinsburg is a small village but in possession of a Section of the S. L. P. with progressive material. A place chiefly composed of coal miners, but which, aithough poor, oppressed, robbed and set upon on all occasions by their capitalist masters, would not allow the International L4bor Day ceme and pass without a labor demonstration. In opposition to our exploiters who had made arrangements to operate their mines on the First of May, the class-conscious coal miners remained at home and celebrated their only holiday—May Day. We had no parading as our better situated comrades in the cities enjoyed, but made the best that could be made out of it.—a Jolly day full of wit and humor and dance in the afternoon, and two Socialist speakers in the evening: Comrades A. Berg, of Pittsburg, and S. Schuberg, of New York.

At 7 o'clock, the singers of the Collinsburg Liederkrang, under the direction of Prof. F. Schuetze of McKeesport, sang the "Sozialisten Marsch," after which President S. Maeder, of said society, introduced Comrade A. Berg, of Pittsburg. Comrade Berg spoke in German for about one hour, the applause given him during and after his speech showed that he bit the nail on the head with his arguments. After the speaker had finished, the members of the Schoen Pressed Steel Car strike of Pittsburg Commonwealth, although he had spoken at a miners' open air meeting attended by at least 1,000 miners at Buena Vista for two hours in the afternoon, which since resulted in numerous applications for the S. T. & L. A. at that place. Schuberg, in my estimation, is the proper party to stay among the miners of this State, He is an able and very forcible speaker. No matter what confusion an audience is tank soon as he starts to speak order and slience is established and prevails. It lies with the comrades of this State, and particularly with those in the mining districts, to build up the S. T. & L. A. in the Keystone State. We have all seen what class-consciousses. is established and prevails. It lies with the courades of this State, and particularly with those in the mining districts, to build up the S. T. & L. A. in the Keystone State. We have all seen what class-consciousness is worth, during the Pressed Steel Carsticker. The miners are more robbed and oppressed than any other class of workers on the face of the earth, anything that is left unstolen about the mine is safely gathered in into the "constitutional" pluckme store; therefore the miners need the greatest and best organization of the face of the globe to protect themselves, sad such is the S. T. & L. A. which goes hand in hand with the S. L. P.; join and work for the S. T. & L. A. and on election day, when your walk up to the will-expresser, express yours in favor of the S. L. P., which is the only thing that will emsacipate you from wage slavery. Mearwhile let us gather funds in all possible means to keep agitators among the wage workers. The meager bone of presperity is thrown out among a good many workers to insure the re-election of the Advance Agent of Calamity McKinley. Spend one portion of the increase in wages, if you had any, in building up your own organisation and party, and reap the fruit thereof a hundredfold in getting what you produce without sharing with a capitalist exploiter ard sleuth.

Collinsburg, May 3.

Collinsburg, May 3.

The Movement in America Stands Sound.

To THE PEOPLE.—Stand firm, you are on the right track.
Comrade Schlueter of the "Volkszeitung" is not aware of the harm he has done by allowing Union 50 free access to the readers of the "Volkszeitung," thereby inducing the Pure and Simplers to believe that the Socialists in New York are opposed to the "tactics of De Leon" (not knowing that it was the tactics of the Party). So they hammered with all might and almost succeeded in creating a split. It is not easy for us scholars of Lassalic to throw off the notion about taxes; but when we consider the tactics necessary to Lassalie, are not necessary to us. Lassalie had raw material to hammer in shape to instil hope and respect for themselves. We have the Sam Gomperse to fight who run to Washington and ask Congress to impose taxes for the beight of workingmen. There are the two elements of taxes against and in favor which must split the workingmen. The trades union must become united on Socialism, and the S. T. & L. A. is a good sledge hammer to do the work.
CARL SCHLUETER.

Boston, Mass., May 6.

IL

To THE PEOPLE.—The controversy be-tween THE PEOPLE and "Volksseltung," while in a way to be deplored, is timely in

that it will tend to bring out the truth in regards to the question of taxation. I have been studying Socialism for about fifteen years and, while not an accredited member of the Party, have voted the S. L. P. ticket straight since 1880. I have before me at present writing the May Day issue of THE FLOPILE and the special issue of the Volkszeitung. and feel inclined to put before your readers the impression of a half capitalist, half workingman on the question.

"Volkaseitung." and feel inclined to put before your readers the impression of a hair capitalist, haif workingman on the question. With the question of authorities and hair-splitting dialectics I have nothing to do, as anyone can twist them to their liking. Simply will state the facts as I find them. First, as to real estate taxation, having been a house-owner and being engaged in the building trades (an average-size boss). I know that a rise or fall in the tax rate does not affect rents. As neither does the comparative higher or lower cost of repairs, etc., on buildings. Rather the contrary. Taxes on buildings. Rather the contrary is the property simply makes a difference in the earnings of the capital invested. The rent is determined by the average ability of the tenant to pay or the landlord to squeeze. This I know from experience as a house owner, a tenant and a building tradesman to be a FACT. all authorities to the contrary, if any there be, notwithstanding.

As to the war taxes—I now have to put a two-cent stamp on every check i write. Yet I cannot put it on my customers. In may position as capitalist I simply have to pay it out of my pocket. No workingman pays it.

The express companies that deliver me goods have to put a stamp on every receipt that I sign; yet the express charges remain the same. The company as capitalist simply have to pay it out of my pocket. No workingman pays it.

The express companies that deliver me goods have to put a stamp on every receipt that I sign; yet the express charges remain the same. The company as capitalist simply have to pay it out of my one of the company as capitalist only. A tax on business banks does not affect me as depositor and customer

TII.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the English edition of the New York "Volkszeliung" of April 29, appears a statement which is contrary to the laws of natural philosophy: "the wel-to-do, on the other hand, are agreed on the point that the cost of Government and the war should be borne not by them out of their wealth but by the masses out of their poverty."

Such a thing as this would be of the same possibility as would be the squeezing of water out of a grindstone. It implies the creation of something out of nothing, which is contrary to the laws of the conservation of energy, the undestructibility and unpenetrability of matter. This statement takes rank with the mystical language of the ancient alchemists and their quinta essentia, elixir vitue philosopher's stone, etc. Viewed in the light of modern theories, such a statement that the cost of Government and the war should be borne by the masses OUT OF THEIR POVERTY becomes "the baseless failire of a vision."

Newburyport, Mass., May 4.

To THE PEOPLE.

To taxes, inviling further discussion of taxes, inviling further discussion on the part of members of the S. L. P. I beg leave to present my opinion. This dispute should be settled before we enter upon the coming campaign as taxes will be one of the warreles of the Demo-Pop party, and the S. L. P. must make no inistakes in dealing with this subject. Conditions in the United States are vastly different from those in Europe; here we have no well-defined middle class; no remnant of the feudal, but we do have a very conspicuous capitalist class at war with tisself. We are witnessign the downfail of small production and the rapid rise of the Trust, therefore we must adopt tactics differing from those prevailing in parts of Europe where the middle class, or small producers and land holders, are yet in preponderance. Owing to the irresistible downward tendency of wages consequent to the triumph of the Trust, and the greetly grasping of the small men for the crumbs of ouslness overlooked by the greet capitalists, it becomes utterly impossible to extract taxes from wages, however much the capitalists may wish to shift the burden of taxation from their own shoulders to the shoulders of the wage workers. In attempting to do so they can only succeed in causing strikes or riots of the working class. If wages are aiready below the point of subsistence, then it is absurd to think of, much less talk of, collecting taxes out of wages. Indeed, the agents of Government are particular to collect Indirect taxes may be levied. If wages are aiready below the point of subsistence, then it is absurd to think of, much less talk of, collecting taxes out of wages. Indeed, the squats of Government are particular to collect Indirect taxes in even been indulged in, and several barrels of whiskey have been found that were well watered. Now, why take all this risk of conflict with revenue officers if taxes could be so easily collected by the dealer from wages. Indi

inghting over the wage line—a little above the line takes away from profits—a little below takes from wages. Indirect taxation simply adds fuel to the fire while the battle goes on. The small man can hardly be taken into account, his cries for reform grow weaker and weaker. Occasionally, however, his demand for an income further ways from the contest memerarily to listen to his pleas. Then them to the many from the contest memerarily to listen to his pleas. Then the small men. The small men would use the income tax to even up the burden of taxation, while takes conscious workers would use the honous tax in their contest with capitalism. Socialists in office would not use taxes to pay debts created by the capitalism. Socialist in office would not use taxes to pay debts created by the capitalist class unless it could be clearly shown hat by doing so the sufferings of wage workers might be relieved. Furthermore, the lincome tax is not advocated by Socialists as means of expropriation, at best a palliative under manner of reforms, but only as a means of expropriation, at best a palliative under the present system. It ought to be clear to anyone now that reforms are out of the question, and no time should be wased in their discussion. I sm persuaded that the capitalist system will soon destroy likelf, and, If such is the case, we must be alert, active and avoid confusion.

THEO. BERNINE. Omaha, Neb., May 7.

Typical Boston Old Trade Unionists

Typical Boston Old Trade Unionists

To THE PEOPLE.—A typical "old trade unionist" meeting was held in this city to-day by Bakers." Pure and Simple" Union No. 4 in Dexter Hall, 957 Washington street. Anthony Flynn, the man that made the motion in old Protective Union No. 2. "to refuse to obey the General Executive Board," and hiped Fitsgerald to block all business in the Protective Union for three months for the purpose of upholding the corrupt and crooked Manager Weich, who thought it wise not to keep any records of the business transactions in the employment office; this same Flynn, who last winter stated at one of our mass meetings that he worked steady for 15 years and that he is perhaps a better sucker than others, acted as chairman.

The first speaker was Frank Pickett, formerly in the real estate business, but for a long time "labor news" maker of the Boston "Herald," representative of what they call "Newspaper Writers' Union" in the Central Labor Union, and President of the latter bady. Mr. Pickett receives a liberal saiary from the "Herald" Company, and in consideration thereof he does his best to "keep politics out of the trade unions." His mutton chop whiskers give him the appearance of a prominent bour-geoila.

The Order of the Torker of the Trade "Herald" and the spearance of a prominent bour-geoila.

geois.

The other speaker, or rather "reader," was John Schudel, National Secretary of the Bakers' International Union. Schudel

read his lecture from a composition of articles of Gompers, Strasser and Perkins, stating that the trade union movement of Germany was weak because they took up the political movement, but that in America we have a powerful trade union movement, which will achieve wonders as soon as they overcome the Socialist opposition; that the Bakers' International Union (3,000 members out of 40,000 bakers in the E. S.) is in splendid condition; that they sell many millions of labels a year; all over the country everything was perfect, but only in Boston on account of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance opposition they could not benefit the bakers so much. Schudel was hardly able to read his paper in a kind of South-German broken English.

Joseph Walsh, Manager of Union No. 4, candidate for Bake-shop Inspector, Policeman or any other office, a man who has done political services for Republicans and Democrate, howied like a mad-man and charged the Alliance with about everything wrong under the sun. This Walsh wants to make his living as a "warker." and as the bake-shop temperature is not as healthy as the policeman's uniform, Union No. 4 ought to concentrate all its efforts to get lim a position, thinks he.

When the binders got through, Otto Harsbecker of the Local Alliance, S. T. & L. A., asked for the floor, whereupon Pure and Simple Flynn stated in an excited manner that he would under no consideration as a chalirman allow any debate, questions or criticism, in which he acted very wisely as none of the speakers could stand either criticism or free an opponent. The owl does not like the light of the day.

Slave drivers in bake-shops, corruptionists, boodie politicians and crooks of all kinds abhor such a thing as criticism or independent politicians and crooks of all kinds abhor such a thing as criticism always is invited; but at the "public meetings" (7) of the Bakers' International Union of Boston the binders of the international Union are trotted out to speak their pieces and nobody is given the floor even to ask a qu

To THE PEOPLE.—I suggest that the Socialists of New York have a dinner in opposition to that of the fakirs, A is Bucher, good bread and water, good water and bread, mush, bonés, any old thing. Some comrade could manage to put French on the menu. The wags of the Party could make it a roaring farce. Of course, you could have letters of regret from the leading comrades all over the country. Think it would be a good advertisement. Make it free. Would pay my share towards Hall.

Ansonia, Conn., May 4. Ansonia, Conn., May 4.

LETTER BOX. '

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

(No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

M. L. H., CHICAGO, ILL.—The speech delivered by Conrade Hanford at the de-bate before the Typographical Union, and reported in these columns a few weeks ago, was not taken down stenographically.

F. C., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Johann Most was once a member of the Social Demog-racy's delegation in the Reichstag.

racy's delegation in the Reichstag.

H. C. F., NEW YORK.—Fear not, fear
not, THE PEOPLE's serenity will never
be ruffled, nor will its good manners be
affected, however ribaid the language of
the editorial management of the New
Yorker Volkszeitung' may become. These
gentlemen will not succeed in dragging
THE PEOPLE down into the ditch of a
personal clapperclaw. The issue is a great
issue of principle, fact and tactics, involving
the very existence of the Party; and THE
PEOPLE will keep the issue clear for the
intelligent settlemnt that is bound to come
G. S. H. LOS ANGELES.

G. S. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—We never were notified from New Bedford what became of that gold watch sale. Shall inquire.

J. J., WATERBURY, CONN.—If the S. L. P. does not keep its membership clean, it P. does not keep its membership clean, it will become a collection of freaks and amount to nothing. The S. L. P. is not a parlor movement. It is only freaks that cry "tolerance," and, with the cry, sacrifice the substance to the shadow. He who sympathizes with Amarchists must fight with the S. L. P.

E. O. C., WICHITA, KANS.—The Osh-kosh, Wis., woodworkers' strike redounded to the benefit of the employers and of the Labor Fakirs, T. I. Kldd, among them, only.

C. C.D., COLUMBUS, O.—Don't pin your faith on the news items that you find in the press of the Debs Democracy; if you do, you will find yourself badly confused. For

you will find yourself badly confused. For Instance:
 During last year's campaign, items like this were of frequent occurrence in those columns: "We congratulate Comrade Modest on his active campaign in the 16th New York Assembly District." Now the "activity" of "Comrade Modest" in that campaign was limited to just two open air meetings. The first was widely advertised, with the result that a large number of S. L. P. men gathered around the truck when "Comrade Modest" rose to speak, and they kept up such an incessant storm of applause for the S. L. P. and its candidates, every time the speaker mentioned them, that the meeting, a complete success for the S. L. P., could hardly be considered a success for "Comrade Modest's active campaign."

The second meeting was held two weeks

the S. L. P., could hardly be considered a success for "Comrade Modest's active campaign."

The second meeting was held two weeks later. With the experience of the first on their minds, the managers of the "Social Democratic" campaign in the 16th Assembly District decided to adopt new tactics. They kept the time and place of the second open air meeting a deep secret, so as to escape the wicked S. L. P. men; but conscious of the fact that they thereby ran the risk of having no crowd and of being laughed at, they provided for the emergency by carring two or three cartloads of Barondess Anarchists across the boundary line from the 12th A. D. This device did provide "Comrade Modest" with a crowd; he had it all to himself for the full time of his speech, during which the S. L. P. and its candidates were denounced to his heart's content; but—when he stepped off the truck, he found his watch was gone! !

That ended that "active campaign."

E. T. G., COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—Read

That ended that "active campaign."

E. T. G., COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—Bead
the answer given to C. L., DAYTON, O.,
in the Letter Box issue of May 1. It disposes of the whole bunch of errors that you
labor under as to Uncle Sam & Brother
Jonathan. If all the "crows" you have to
pick with THE PEOPLE are of no weightler nature than this one, you had better
drop or overhaul them.

drop or overhaul them.

E. J. D. NEW YORK.—That the liquor question, l. e., the question of alcohol, is so far behind to-day, nobody 'a as responsible for as the Probibition party. That party consists, in its officers and heads and fronts. of labor skinners: it has opposed and violently does oppose Socialism, and by its conduct it delays the day when, freed from the element of the consideration for a living, people could calmiy, because disinterestedly, settle the matter. We recommend to your earnest consideration the 'Open Letter to Prohibitionists,' by a Prohibitionist, in our issue of last April 8.

L. G. CHICAGO, U.L.—Theories depend

Topen Letter to Pronibitionists," by a Frohibitionist, in our issue of last April 9.

L. G., CHICAGO, H.L.—Theories depend
upon facts; no facts, no theory. Theories
are, indeed only deductions from facts.
And there is where the gentlemen on the
"New Yorker Volksseltung" died. They
needed facts for their theory; as the facts
were not there, and their theory would,
accordingly, hang in the air, they had to
manufacture the facts themselves. It was
no accident that the article with which they
luitiated the attack on THE PEOPLE was
that scandalous article of last March 5,
which was guilty of the huge falsification
of "3100 taxes per year payable by the average workingman's family." Yes, indeed,
always teat your theory by the facts, and
take warning from the pickle which the
gentlemen of the "New Yorker Yolksseltung" now find themselves in.—a pickle
that amounts to bolding the ridiculously
unscientific position that a theory may
stand without and even contrary to facts.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at N. A. Perry's stationery store, 287 William street, between Madison and Jefferson streets.

MAY DAY OVERFLOW.

Under the above head, and beginning with the issue of the 7th Instant, we shall successively publish, until exhausted, the several contributions, that, intended for the May Day Issue, were crowded out mainly for want of space, and most of them on account of arriving too late. As with only two exceptions, all the contributors grasped well the nature of the request for an article "casting special light on the State of the writer," it was with regret that the May Day issue could not be enlarged so as to take them all in. As these are all of value, the next best thing whinning the word in the May Day issue, together with the "Dverflow,"—will constitute a valuable historic document upon the "lay of the land" and the spirit of the Movement in America at the time of last May Day of the 19th Century.]

IDAHO.

LABOR'S BATTLE IN IDAHO -PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

By Member West. Federation of Miners, Burke.

In 1889, the mine owners of the Northwest met in Helena, Montana, and organized what was known as the "Mine Owners' Industrial Protective Association." Every member of the Association paid one cent per ton royalty on each ton of ore shipped from his mine, which went into a sinkfrom his mine, which went into a sinking fund for the purpose of defraying expenses in an attempt to reduce wages to \$3 and \$2.50 per day. This reduction of the miners' wages from \$3.50 per day was intended to be general throughout the West.

The Cœur d'Alene District of Idaho was decided upon as the point where the attack should be made. Accordingly, on the 17th of January, 1892, every mine in the Cœur d'Alenes shut down. The mine owners alleged that

down. The mine owners alleged that the shut-down was caused by exces-sive freight rates and intimated that sive freight rates and intimated that this suspension of operations would be indefinite unless the R. R. Co.'s reduced their charges. This, however, was only a blind, as many of them had a contract with the railroad for a period of two years and would not have been entered into by them unless their business would warrant the rate.

The mine owners' object became apparent when they announced in April, 1892, that they were ready to resume operations with day's wages at \$3.00 and \$2.50, and if the miners did not neept these wages they would never

accept these wages they would never again be re-employed. In the mean-time the mine owners had their agents in the mining centers of the East hiring men at their reduced scale to take the place of the Cœur d'Alene

miners.
The unions refused to accept this

The unions rerused to accept this scale or any scale which would be a reduction of underground wages.

Thus was forced upon the miners of the West their great battle with capitalism which resulted in flooding the Cœur d'Alenes with Pinkerton thugs and scabs at the beck and call of the capitalist class and utimately intendcapitalist class, and ultimately intended to force wages down in all mining districts west of the Mississippi.

districts west of the Mississippi.

This was desperately and heroically resisted by the miners and forced them nearer than hitherto to the necessity of class-conscious solidarity.

For, be it remembered, that to carry their nefarious schemes to victory it became necessary for the mine owners to have martial law declared here, and have 1,200 U. S. Regulars, supplemented by the State milita, to cower into submission the dauntless spirit of into submission the dauntiess spirit of the West. Twenty-five union men were imprisoned and twelve were con-

victed for contempt of court.

Judge Beattie issued his injunction in the beginning of May, 1892, prohibiting union men from ever counciling with others not to take their places. This, I believe, is the first case on record where a Federal Judge issued an injunction against organized labor and imprisoned its members for con-

In Sentember 1809 four members of In september, 1882, four members of the miners' union were sent to the De-troit Reformatory by Judge Beattle for terms ranging from 18 months to 2½ years. The miners appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, and in the month of February, 1803, that Court reversed the decision of venal Beattle and or-dered the imprisoned men discharged.

While martial law was in force here, scabs and non-union men destroyed miners' halls, insulted women and assaulted men! !

saulted men!!

General Carlin confiscated two cars of provisions consigned to miners who were in enforced idleness by the conspiracy of capitalist brigands. The U. S. Army. Federal Court, and police powers co-operated with the mine owners to desroy trade unions. As a result, political action for self-protection was resorted to by the wage workers. They flocked to the Populists tion was resorted to by the wage workers. They flocked to the Popullats. They mow find that they were suckers. They find that the interior councils of the People's party of the West were controlled by the men who met in Helena to perfect a conspiracy for their degradation. They, therefore, are now rallying to support their class interests which are enunciated and upheld by the Socialist Labor Party.

Two strong Sections are now in existence and others rendy to become dominant in the politics of Idaho and of the world.

of the world.

In this way we prepare to meet at
the hustings in 1000 the silver bug,
gold bug populist-capitalists—the three
chief political representatives of capi-

The Socialist Labor Party of Idaho, whose members are leading spirits in the Western Federation of Miners, the Western Labor Union (the K. of L. now defunct here) march to the conquest of the public powers the only working class political organization of Idaho.

would be a powerful check to the rapacity of our masters, and, given a million votes, the politicians would be stealing from our platform at the next election. It is becoming evident that I vastly under-estimated the power of Sections of the power of t I vastly under-estimated the power of a Socialist vote. For, though we have not yet reached even the hundred thou-sand mark, Socialism is to-day a word to conjure with, and already the steal-ing from our platform has begun. Ad-vocacy of the municipalization of vari-ous public utilities is now one of the indispensable weapons of the shrewd-est political trimmers, and bobs up ir-respective of party. One day it is in the hands of a Pingree or a Jones, the next it is wielded by a Croker or an next it is wielded by a Croker or an Altgeld. These are men who keep in touch with the public pulse, and

through their astuteness seem to lead, whereas they but follow.

Here in Chicago, in the recent campaign, we had the edifying spectacle of three capitalist candidates for Mayor vying with each other in their declarations in fayor of ownership of declarations in favor of ownership of the street railways by the city. That it was not practicable of accomplish-

it was not practicable of accomplishment during the next two years, the period of incumbency, was carefully kept in the background; and very likely the sense of security which this gave added to the extravagance of their professions. They knew they could not make them good.

So far as the talk of men who are shaping the policy of the Democratic party in the West may be taken as an indication, there is a strong probability that a similar phenomenon will soon appear in national politics. A declaration in favor of nationalization of the telegraph and the railways may be looked for in the next Democratic platlooked for in the next Democratic plat form. Should this prove to be the case and sooner or later it is almost sure to be so, we may have to face in the national arena what we have just ex-perienced locally—the appearance of a temporary check to our growth as ex-pressed at the polls through the drop-ping off of weak-kneed brethren to whom the vision of one thing at a time. (any old thing labeled Socialistic), is as the candle to the moth.

This need be no cause for discouragement. On the contrary, to the well grounded Socialist this blowing off of a few loose bricks from the top of the wall is but the spur to renewed effort, the incentive to a firmer upbuilding.

The emergency is upon us, and it belooves us to meet it promptly and vigorously. Fabianism at such a time is a source of weakness, its day is past and all taint of it must be thrown off. The worthlessness to the workers of middle class municipalization or na-tionalization must be thoroughly ex-posed. It is the significance of the class struggle we must preach in sea-son and out of season. Once grounded in that the comrades will never waver before the onslaught of capitalistic schemes of governmental monopoly with which we are threatened. In the class struggle we have a weapon the capitalist will not dare to fool with That plank of our platform will never

see that I have used up my space limit, and can give but a word to the movement in this State. Our progress is steady and encouraging, though we have had much to contend with. There have been times in the fight when it has seemed difficult to tell between friend and foe. We have been forced to hit hard, but we have always tried to strike true. We feel that the foun-dations are being firmly laid, and that through and perhaps because of our present struggles the movement will grow daily clearer in purpose and more vigorous in endeavor. New centers of agitation are being established and the State will soon be well covered. The spirit of the comrades is shown in the sacrifices that are being made to estab-lish the "Worker's Call." It justified is the "worker's Call." It justified its existence from the first clear note of its Salutatory, and it is needless to say we are proud of it, and of its achievement in the fine rendering of Liebknecht's powerful exposition of Scioller.

WISCONSIN.

WITHIN SIXTY YEARS, FROM A WILDERNESS TO A CAPI-TALIST STATE.

By Richard Koppel, Milwaukee.

Not sixty years ago, and only a few block-houses marked the place on the beautiful Lake of Michigan where today the miniature metropolis of Milwaukee, with her 250,000 inhabitants is located. There are still old residents to be found who carried on barter with the Red Skins. The stories told by these old settlers sound like mythic legends of a grey antiquity; and yet a generation has not yet passed since the days when they were the heroes of their own tales.

And to-day? To-day Milwaukee may proudly compete for the championship of the world with any other large industrial center if the achievement is to be on the field of capitalist exploitation between the competition of the state of the competition of the state of the competition o tion, brutal class struggle, and the ex-

As with Milwaukee, so with the rest of the State. Everything, the air excepted, the Dragon Capital has swallowed up in fifty years. Everything! There still are in the State thousands There still are in the State thousands of acres of untouched, virgin forests; but on every trunk and every twig there is the brand of some private owner—a Lumber King. Our farmers, mostly deep in debt, are only nominal proprietors of their land; they are actually the employes of their mortagages. The number of independent holders melts away more and more every year with the development of capital. We too already have our bonanza farmer.

Movement, and these gentlemen want to live, and live well. While the masses are ignorant and unripe the Fakirs have their way. Yes; the ignorance of the masses in Wisconsin is due to of the masses in wisconsin is due to the Fakirs; it is a standing proof of the crime of these; and fit companions of the Labor Fakirs are the political fakirs of the "Social Democratic" party. "No independent politics", and yet we find the Debs "party" endorsed by such elements, while the Socialist Labor Party, having seen through them, is hated and recognized as their

And yet the fakirs are said to do some good. Regularly every year they go about with a bunch of proposed Labor Bills begging the capitalists in Labor Bills begging the capitalists in the Legislature to support them. How much longer will the trade unions of Wisconsin tolerate this disgraceful spectacle! And similarly, with uncanny regularity does Victor L. Berger, the "intellectual" leader of the Milwaukee Debsists prostitute himself in this snocking comedy.

The general Labor Movement of Milwaukee is so broke up, degraded and confused that one would almost be inclined to consider it a wonder if our Party gains a firm footing and re-

Party gains a firm footing and re-covers ground from which it may not be driven back again. Under the most difficult circumstances, we set up in 1896 the banner for the first time. Since then we have moved slowly, but quite surely. It is a source of gratifi-cation to be able to record the fact that in recent years the labor organizations begun to interest themselves have begun to interest themselves more and more in the principles of our Party, It is to be hoped that the day is no longer far when the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance may strike root in Wisconsin also.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Heary Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA.—National Executive Committee— Secretary George Moore, 61 Hyde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Session of May 9, with A. 8. Brown in the chair. Absent, Murphy. The financial report for the week ending May 6 showed: receipts, 883(6); expenditures, \$28.40.

Section Waterbury reported that Chas, Kilizmann and John Neubert presented; their cards for admittance, but were rejected by 2 majority vote of the Section. John Neubert also sent a communication, reporting the same fact and enclosing his due card paid up to April, 1889, inclusive, Resolved, to instruct the Section that they have no option in the matter, but must accept on transfer the cards of members in good standing residing within their jurisdiction without a vote. Section Chicago, Ill., reported the expulsion of E. Wambold and P. P. Ayers for allilating with another political party. Comrade Sanial is to go to New Britain. Com., for four days to assist the comrades recently elected to affice, leginning with Thesiay. May 18, and the next meeting of the N. E. C. is to be held on Monday, May 15.

A number of complaints were received from subscribers of THE PEOPLE who had received the pro-taxation pronunciamento of the "New Yorker Volkszeltung" in a manner plainty indicating that the mailing list of the Party organ had been used to instill. In a surreptitious manner, peculiarly mischlerous doctrines against which the Board of Directors of the Publishing Association and demand an explanation as to how this has come about.

A communication from the "Abendulatt" Publishing Association was read, Inquiring whether the refusal of the N. E. C. to publish the statement of the Board of Directors applied to THE PEOPLE only, or to every Party organ. The Secretary was instructed to inform them that it does apply to all organs of the Party. Sussex County, N. J.; Williamsburg, Colu. Fort Sext. Kans.

Illinois.

FREERURG.—It is with pleasure I communicate the result of our village election. We elected two of our comrades as Village Trustees by a vote of 116. So much for the miners of this place. They are beginning to get class-conscious now, and I hope that we will elect two more of our men next year and have the majority in the Council.

GEORGE HILD.

Massachusetts.

THE BOSTON KARL MARN CLUB offers opportunities for developing the speaker, the debater, and the writer. A review follows each evening, which consists of an oral statement of what we are studying. Debates take place on mooted questions which arise; for instance, for several weeks past interesting discussion has taken place on this question. "In the evelopment of value to its dazzling money form, does value take a visible form, has it physical objectivity?" The chass meeta at 724 Washington street, Boston. All comrades and friends are cordially welcome. MARTHA M. MOORE, Director.

New York.

COLLEGE POINT.—At its regular meeting, May 2. Section College Point resolved to endorse the etrike of the Karach Brewery Workers of College Point, and to give them all the aid in our power.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A new Branch of the S. L. P., to be known as the 7th As-sembly District Branch 2, has been organ-ized with 13 members. It meets every 1st and 3d Tuesday, at 4th avenue and 53d street. PEOPLE readers above 40th street not yet members are requested to attend the next meeting, on Tuesday, May 16.

Ohlo.

COLUMBUS.—By advice of the State Committee, S. L. P., I wish to give notice that Section Columbus has arranged as follows for the State Convention to be held in this city. May 28. Delegatos: Israel Hauser, Oscar Freer, and Otto C. Stinekopf; Committee of Arrangements: A. J. Green, C. C. Pomeroy, and Oscar Freer. Convention at the City Hall. Hendquarters at Emerson Hotel. West State street.

OSCAR FREER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

A PROPHECY COME TRUE.

By William E. McClurs, Chicago.

It is not often the writer hazards a prophecy; but during the excitement of the last Presidential campaign, while combating the idea that a vote for a minority party was thrown away, I ventured towaffirm that but one hundred thousand resolute Socialist votes

All. We too niready have our bonance farmer.

Wisconsin's industries "bloom." Pity only that, here, as elsewhere, the fruita are not plucked by the producing. The producing are not plucked by the producing are not plucked by the producing. The regular meeting of the G. E. B. was held on Thursday evening. May 4. at the headquarters, 23 Duane street. Members strikes, Hence, also, ours also is a soil drenched with the blood of the workingman. Finally, hence also, Wisconsin's industries "bloom." Pity only that, here, as elsewhere, the fruita are not plucked by the producing.

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Mine Workes' Union and keep away from the d-d Socialists. In fact, wherever our organizers go, the employers advise their employes to oin any organization except the 8. T. & L. A. The effect of this had been just the reverse. Filed.

Communications were also received from D. A. 15. of Pittsburg, Pa.; Jeanette, Pa.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Anthony, R. I.; Slatterville, R. I.; Burlington, Vt.; Toronto, Can.; Worcester, Mass.; Lima, O.; Riverpoint, R. I.; London, Ont.; Ohecyrille, R. I.; Providence, R. I.; Vancouver, R. C.; Boston, Mass.; Burke City, Idaho; Scranton, Pa.; Paterøng, N. J.; Detroit, Mich., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

Notice was also received of the death of Comrade Fred Bertram, Financial Secretary of D. A. 12. Philadelphia, Pa., who was one of the charter members of that District. Tharters were granted to the following organizations:

Mine Workers, of Houtzdale, Pa.

Expressmen and Draymen, of Lima, O. Mine Workers, of Howken, Pa.

Estore Workers, of Detroit, Mich. Mine Workers, of Hawk Run, Pa.

Estore Machinists, of Boston Mass.

Ellis Bartholomew, of Lima, O., was appointed Organizer for the State of Ohlo.

W. L. BROWER, Gen. Secretary.

The Strike of R. & H. Simon's Silk Factory in Union Hill, N. J.

About 400 men, women and children left the above factory on Friday, April 28, in a body on account of a threathened reduc-tion of wages. Simon had already some weeks ago hired children and intended to lower wages on piece-work from 7 to 5 court.

tion of wages. Simon had already some weeks ago hired children and intended to lower wages on piece-work from 7 to 5 cents.

Tuesday afternoon, the strikers marched in a bedy to the mills and demanded their pay. Thursday, May 4, the committee of the strikers, which held several meetings with the representatives of Simon, returned from the last with the news, that, with the exception of three minor articles, all others were accepted by the boss, which means, instead of a reduction, an increase of 10 to 12 per cent, on the wages in all branches. He further recognis a the organization and promised that one of the strikers would be discharged for being active in this strike.

Simon has not been able to get any scabs, some four or five young girls or boys, relatives of the foremen did some little work, all the rest of the hands remained solidly outside and joined the union.

The organization held meetings every day at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Pickets had been placed around the factory. Simon had provided the customary policemen at the same corners. Those guardians of the law and capital arrested a young stirker on has Tuesday without any cause whatever. The meeting, which had assembled the same afternoon, drew up a strong resolution to the Town Council, reminding Simon of his duty, and that he had no right whatever to monopolize the entire police force to his own private interest.

Friday morning, at 7 a. m., Simon's hands assembled at the Labor Lyceum and marched in a body to the factory and took up the work.

So far no more trouble has been heard from there. The Strike Committee will remain in force under the name Shop Committee.

Next meeting will be held on Saturday, May 13, in the Union Hill Labor Lyceum.

ec. xt meeting will be held on Saturday, 13, in the Union Hill Labor Lyceum.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund.

Previously reknowledged\$2,350.99
Penny collection by Lefkowitz in
Hartman & Cohif's eigar factory, 1.00

N. Il.—By a typographical error the total given as "seviously acknowledged" in THE PEOPLE of May 7, was made one dollar more than it should have been (82,342.57 instead of \$2,341.57, as per acknowledgment in THE PEOPLE of April 237, and the total given in last issue is therefore correct.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$73.84*
Paul Walkner, Hornellsville, N. Y. 1700
F. Wediner, Brooklyn, N. Y. 75
C. E. Thompson, New York City 1.0)

Press Fund for the Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

A LADY COMRADE, widow with a child, a first-class dressmaker, who is fighting a very hard struggle for existence in New York City, would be thankful for information : s to any out of town place, that could bid her a fair chance of building up an existence — giving dressmakingbusiness. Address, A. T., c. o. THE PEOPLE.

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16th Assembly District, N. Y., & Young Mens' Soc, Ed. Club. Special meeting, on Tuesday, May 16, at hendquarters, 98 Avenue C, to organize a "Daily People" Club. 418

DISCUSSION MEETING

under the auspices of the

Yorkville Agitation Committee, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899,

No. 206 EAST 86th Street.

Order of business is as follows: 1. Controversy between the "Volkszel-ung" and THE PEOPLE.

2. General action of General Committee of Section Greater New York.

Representatives of the editorial staffs of both papers are invited. Only members in good standing are ad-mitted upon presenting their card of mem-bership.

SOMERVILLE, MASS. THE PEOPLE is for sale at P. R. Valentine's store, 27 Webster avenue.

IMPORTANT MEETING

Section Philadelphia LABOR LYCEUM, 6th & Brown St.,

Sunday, May 14, 8 P. M. Election of Delegates to State Convention, which will be held at Altoona. Other im-portant business. Members should not fall to be present.

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Standing advertisements of Trades Unand other Societies (not exceeding lines) will be inserted under this beats hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annu. Organizations abould not lose such as portunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Dean street, Room 96, New York City. One eral Secretary: William L. Brower, Financial Secretary Murphy, General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Beers tary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 188 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. 11 County Committee representing the liton meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., is the hai of Essex County Socialist Cha-78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 12

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANT UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 16 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fra

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTENTAL UNION No. 9). Office of Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th structure of the Compound of the Comp

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday errors ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarter of 32d and 33d A. D. s. S. L. P., 118 L. 110th street, N. Y. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room oper from 730 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. every even-ing. Subscriptions for this paper received here.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head-quarters 79 East 4th street. Meetlars every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Free Hartman, Pres.; Aug. Lants, Cor. Sec'y, 70 E. 4th street.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. 2. 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d are and 149th street. Open every evening Regular business meeting every Frids. SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. Meets second and fourth Sunday every mouth at 10:30 o'clock a. B., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 128:190 avenue, New York City. Subscription edders taken for the Scand. Socialist Westly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS UNION, L. A. 68 of 4. f. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East et street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting lst and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL BO-CHETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Wednesday evening at 206 E. 86th st. Tab Society aims to educate its members as a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Com-and join.

MAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 237; E. Honstostreet. Telephone Cull: 232; Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB.

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Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to mebership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$4.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 4) weeks, whether continuous of with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$4.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every number and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every number and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every number and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every number and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every number and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every number and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every number and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every number.

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